

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND
APO AE 09128

DIRECTIVE
NUMBER 55-22

30 Nov 96

OPERATIONS

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

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1. **Summary.** To establish procedures and policies for coordinating and conducting Special Operations (SO) Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) events within the United States European Command (USEUCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR).
 2. **Applicability.** This directive applies to all U.S. Forces involved in coordinating and conducting Special Operations Joint Combined Exchange Training events within the USEUCOM AOR.
 3. **Internal Control Systems.** This Directive contains internal control provisions and is subject to the requirements of the internal management control program. For HQ USEUCOM and subordinate joint activities, the applicable internal control directive is ED 50-8, Internal Management Control Program.
 4. **Suggested Improvements.** The proponent of this Directive is Special Operations Command, Europe. Any suggested improvements or changes should be sent to HQ, USEUCOM, ATTN: ECSO, Unit 30400, Box 1000, APO AE 09128.
 5. **References.** See Appendix A.
 6. **Special Operations related terms.** See Appendix B.
 7. **JCET proposal format.** See Appendix C.
 8. **JCET numbering codes.** See Appendix D.
 9. **Policy.**

a. Headquarters USEUCOM SO Directorate (USCINCEUR ECSO) is the initial coordination and approval authority for all SO JCET events with US Special Operations Forces (SOF) within the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR). When a JCET is approved, participating US SOF will keep USCINCEUR ECSO fully informed of coordination and execution of the JCET event. Proposals to change significant features of a JCET event, such as, US or Host Nation (HN) units, exercise objectives, or concept of operations, will be submitted to USCINCEUR ECSO for coordination and approval. Minor changes to an approved JCET such as the number of personnel, dates or duration, location within the HN, and type or number of strategic or tactical aircraft, may be made by the US SOF unit only after coordination with the United States Defense Representative (USDR) and SOCEUR. USCINCEUR ECSO must be kept informed of any changes.

b. All US SOF, whether CONUS or theater units wanting to participate in JCET events in the USEUCOM AOR or train with European counterpart units in CONUS, must coordinate with and receive approval from USCINCEUR ECSO before initiating any coordination with the foreign unit. In-theater SOF units may coordinate and participate in local routine training with local HN partnership or counterpart units without prior approval, keeping USCINCEUR ECSO informed.

c. Commander, Sixth Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT) submits bilateral training proposals for US Naval Special Operations Forces (NAVSOF) units assigned to

COMSIXTHFLT to CINCUSNAVEUR for coordination through USCINCEUR (ECJ3-EX) keeping USCINCEUR ECSO informed.

d. In theater, dual-based, and augmentation SOF units (including Reserve and National Guard units) desiring to conduct JCET events, or joint/combined exercises in the EUCOM AOR, must submit requests to the respective service component for evaluation and approval.

e. Unless specified, US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) forces participating in USEUCOM JCET events in the USEUCOM AOR will be under operational control (OPCON) of Commander, Special Operations Command, Europe (COMSOCEUR).

f. US SOF exchange training in EUCOM JCET events will be based on USCINCEUR's Theater Strategic guidance and COMSOCEUR priorities. JCET events should be structured to be joint as well as combined and include full mission profile (FMP) field training exercises (FTX).

g. US SOF should only propose to withdraw from or recommend cancellation of an approved JCET event as a last recourse. USCINCEUR ECSO approval and cancellation of JCET events.

h. When US military aircraft are used to support parachute jumps as part of a JCET event, the authority for members of foreign military units involved in the JCET to parachute jump from those aircraft is implicit.

i. During JCET events, the most restrictive regulation or directive of the participating forces, HN or US SOF, applies.

10. Action.

a. US SOF units must keep their respective service components informed of any and all support requirements pertaining to the training event or events. CINCUSAREUR, CINCUSNAVEUR and CINCUSAFE will provide or arrange support for events from assigned general support resources to the

b. In accordance with USC 10, Paragraph 2011, USEUCOM Component Commanders may provide training resources (including aircraft, equipment, facilities, and other support and sustainment, etc.) at no cost to the host nation (non-reimbursable) in support of SOF while conducting training with friendly foreign forces, providing the primary purpose of training is to train US Special Operations Forces.

c. Participating US SOF units will:

(1) Comply with USAF Foreign Clearance Guide requirements for respective HN.

(2) Provide or arrange for requisite self support from assigned general support resources.

(3) Provide the USDR, USCINCEUR ECSO, ECJ3, ECJ4, ECJ5 information copies of all messages concerning strategic aircraft itinerary, movement notification and airport of embarkation and debarkation.

(4) Provide USDR tactical exercise aircraft type, point of entry into and exit from host nation airspace, route of flight to drop zone(s), name and coordinates of drop zone(s), drop altitude, time on target and other pertinent information necessary and in sufficient time for publication of a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM). Procedures for filing NOTAMs vary, and must be coordinated early on.

d. Upon USCINCEUR ECSO and Host Nation approval of a JCET event, US SOF units hosting or participating in the JCET event have direct liaison

authorized (DIRLAUTH) with the USDR. USCINCEUR ECSO, ECJ3, ECJ4, ECJ5 will be kept informed of all direct message communications.

11. **Procedures.**

a. US SOF units must forward an initial JCET event proposal in the format of Appendix C to USCINCEUR ECSO. USDR can request JCET events via message traffic with as much of the JCET format completed as possible submitted to USCINCEUR ECSO.

b. US SOF operational headquarters must validate unit proposals prior to USCINCEUR ECSO/ SOCEUR=s annual JCET conference which is conducted in Feb / Mar each year.

c. Service headquarters= validation of a JCET proposal implies that funding and strategic airlift or funding for airlift to support the event are available. USEUCOM exercise funds are not available to support JCET events. However should the JCET event be directed by USEUCOM, funding may become available.

d. Out of cycle submission (after the unit=s annual June input to USCINCEUR ECSO. See timeline in Paragraph 9.) JCET proposals will requires a message from the unit=s comptroller stating that funding is available for the new proposal.

e. Following the JCET conference, proposals for (current FY year + 1) JCET events will be validated by USCINCEUR ECSO and then

forwarded to HN USDR for HN approval and coordination.

f. Theater travel clearance is implicit in USCINCEUR ECSO approval of a JCET event. US units must still obtain country clearance.

g. HN proposals for JCET events must be submitted to the USDR who will propose them by message to USCINCEUR ECSO, ECJ37, and ECJ5.

h. The JCET planning window will extend for three years beyond the execution year - the planning, program and budget, (PPBS) years. The sequence starts in February four years prior to the fiscal year (FY) in which the JCET is to be performed, e.g. June 1996 for JCETs to be performed in FY 2000.

12. Timeline of Activities.

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED BY</u>
USCINCEUR ECSO hosts JCET conference. SOCEUR (ECSO) validates the 1998 events and builds the schedule of dates and units for 1999. This conference is intended for all components and any country representatives.	Feb/Mar 1997
USCINCEUR ECSO submits 1998 JCET proposals to HN for country consideration	Mar/Apr 1997
USCINCEUR / COMPONENTS build POM	May 1997
Units submit 1999 JCET proposals to SOCEUR 1997	Jun
USCINCEUR ECSO hosts JCET workshop. USCINCEUR review the proposed 1999 calendar and messages. Then develop a stickman for 2000 based on scheduled exercises, and lastly identifies the number of events each component plans to conduct in 2001. This workshop is intended for components only.	Aug 1997
USDR(HN) confirms acceptance of 1998 events	Sep 1997
USCINCEUR ECSO hosts JCET conference. SOCEUR (ECSO) validates the 1998 events and builds the schedule of dates and units for 1999. This conference is intended for all components and any country representatives.	Feb/Mar 1998
USCINCEUR ECSO submits 1999 JCET proposals to HN for country consideration	Mar/Apr 1998
USCINCEUR / COMPONENTS build POM	May 1998
Units submit 2000 JCET proposals to SOCEUR 1998	Jun
USCINCEUR ECSO hosts JCET workshop USCINCEUR review the proposed 2000 calendar and messages. Then develop a stickman for 2001 based on scheduled exercises, and lastly identifies the number of events each component plans to conduct in 2002. This workshop is intended for all components.	Aug 1998
USDR(HN) confirms acceptance of 1999 events	Sep 1998

13. Classification Guide.

a. Most countries within the USEUCOM AOR consider SOF presence, training, and related activities classified and limit the release of information on the conduct of SOF activities. Correspondence with HN including the USDR will not contain reference to or information about another nation=s SOF unless specifically authorized by USCINCEUR ECSO.

b. Association of specific US SOF units with specific foreign SO units or organizations is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

c. Information identifying specific training events with specific SOF units / activities and event dates is CONFIDENTIAL.

d. JCET numbers assigned under this directive as outlined below are UNCLASSIFIED.

e. Foreign country proposals or requests for SO training will be assigned a US classification comparable to that assigned by the foreign country but no less than CONFIDENTIAL.

f. Declassification authority is retained and will be determined by USCINCEUR ECSO.

g. Declassification Guidance.

(1) JCET events taking place as part of an exercise will be declassified after the calendar year of the fiscal year that they took place in. (e.g. JCET Country X #12345 takes place in Feb 1996 will be declassified in Jan 1, 1997.

(2) JCET events taking place independently of exercise will be declassified three months after the event takes place.

(3) Message traffic relating to a JCET event should be unclassified unless it contains the specific information mentioned above in para C.

14. Reports.

a. JCET Proposals. JCET proposals will be classified at the appropriate level and be in the format in Appendix C.

b. After Action Reports. US SOF units will submit a JCET event message report to USCINCEUR ECSO, ECJ3, ECJ4, ECJ5 within 60 days after the JCET event and include:

Title.

General Description.

Dates.

Location of operations.

Location of personnel.

Objectives

- number one.
- assessment.
- number two.
- assessment.
- number three.
- assessment.

Limitations.

Major Participants.

Photo Coverage.

c. AARs will be supplemented with still photos or slides with accompanying narratives. Photos should cover training high-lights.

d. US SOF units must monitor their deployed forces and submit a weekly sitrep to ECSO-CURRENT OPS each Friday.

15. **Public Affairs.** USCINCEUR ECPA is the release authority for EUCOM SOF JCET event information to the public. The public affairs policy for US SOF JCET events is passive.

16. **JCET Event Numbering.** JCET events will be numbered in a alpha numeric field as follows: P12345 for Proposed JCETS, and C12345 for Confirmed JCETS.

a. The first number is the last digit of the fiscal year in which the JCET occurs.

b. The second digit will be the corresponding number of the Regional Campaign Plans (RCPs) from the TSPS.

- (1) Western Europe/NATO.
- (2) Central Europe/Former Soviet Union.
- (3) Middle East/North Africa.
- (4) Sub Saharan Africa.

c. The third and fourth numbers are the country codes from the Regional Campaign Plans as listed in Appendix E.

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d. The fifth number is the serial number of the JCET event in the specific country.

e. As an example, C72133 would be a confirmed JCET event in 1997 (first number 7), in Central Europe/Former Soviet Union region (second number 2), in Poland (third and fourth number 13) and the (3)rd event in Poland in FY97.
FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

DAVID L. BENTON III
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Staff

SUSAN M. MEYER
LTC, USA
Adjutant General

Appendices:

- A - References
- B - Special Operations Terms
- C - Format for JCET Proposals
- D - Regional and Country Codes

DISTRIBUTION:

P PLUS:

JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J7/JETD//
USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//J3/T/OE//
USTRANSCOM SCOTT AFB IL//TCJ3-OPEE//
HQ AMC TACC SCOTT AFB IL//DOOX//
CDR USASOC FT BRAGG NC//AOOP-OP//
CDR USASFC FT BRAGG NC//AOSO-GC//
CDR 3RD SFGA FT BRAGG NC//
CDR 10TH SFGA FT CARSON CO//
NAVSPECWARCOM TWO
AFSOC HURLBURT AFB FL//DOOX//

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

DOD 2010.9, Mutual Logistic Support between the USG and Govt. of eligible countries and NATO subsidiary bodies.

DOD 4515.13R, Movement of Foreign Personnel.

DOD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation.

Executive Order 12598, Classified National Security Information.

Joint Pub 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms as amended by JMGTM-094-95.

Joint Pub 3-05, Doctrine for Joint Special Operations, 28 October 1992.

Joint Pub 3-05.3, Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures, 25 August 1993

Joint Pub 5-0, Doctrine for Joint Planning Operations.

EUCOM Directive 5-4, Granting of Travel Clearances for Official Travel Visits to and Within the USEUCOM Area

EUCOM Directive 56-9, Security Assistance.

EUCOM Directive 56-10, USEUCOM Theater Security Planning System.

EUCOM Directive 56-29, Operations - Exercise Scheduling and Reporting.

USAF Foreign Clearance Guide - Europe/Africa/Southwest Asia

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL OPERATIONS TERMS

Area Orientation. When a SOF unit's mission, training, and equipping are based on projected operational deployment to a specific geographic or demographic area the SOF unit goes to that area for area orientation.

Combat Control Team (CCT). A team of Air Force personnel organized, trained, and equipped to establish and operate navigational or terminal guidance aids, communications, and aircraft control facilities within the objective area of an airborne operation. Also called CCT.

Combat Search and Rescue. A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during wartime or contingency operations. Also called CSAR.

Combined. Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. (When all allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified; e.g., Combined Navies).

Country Clearance. A clearance to visit a country on matters not pertaining to the mission of the unified command, when visits do not entail administrative support of the unified command or any of its elements and are not to attend a NATO meeting or headquarters.

Country clearance is requested from the appropriate US Embassy through the Defense AttachJ, Office of Military/Defense Cooperation or Military Advisory and Assistance Group. (USEUCOM Directive 5-4; USAF Foreign Clearance Guide denominated Acountry clearance@.)

Direct Action (DA). Short duration strikes and other small scale offensive actions principally taken by SOF to seize, destroy, or inflict damage on a specified target; or to destroy, capture, or recover designated personnel or material. SOF may employ raid, ambush, or direct assault tactics; emplace mines and other munitions; conduct standoff attacks; provide terminal guidance for precision guided munitions; and conduct independent sabotage. The NATO equivalent term is **Offensive Operations (OR)**.

Direct liaison authorized. Authority granted to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Direct liaison authorized is more applicable to planning than operations and always carries with it the requirement of keeping the commander granting direct liaison authorized informed. Direct liaison authorized is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Also called DIRLAUTH.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS TERMS

Exfiltration. The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control.

Foreign Internal Defense (FID). FID operations support a friendly government facing a threat to its internal stability and security.

FID fosters internal development of the economic, social, political and military segments of the nation=s structure. SOF FID activities may include: advisory and assistance to develop and support HN military, paramilitary and internal security organizations; civil-military operations that isolate the insurgent and exploit his vulnerabilities; and tactical operations that focus on neutralizing and destroying the insurgent threat.

Forward Arming and Refueling point (FARP). A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed by an aviation commander, and normally located in the main battle area closer to the area of operation than the aviation unit=s combat service area, to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. The forward arming and refueling point permits combat aircraft to rapidly refuel and rearm simultaneously. Also called FARP.

Forward Operations Base (FOB). In special operations, a base usually located in friendly territory or afloat that is established to extend command and control or communications or to provide support for training and tactical operations. Facilities may be established for temporary or longer duration operations and may include an airfield or an unimproved airstrip, an anchorage, or a pier. A forward operations base may be the location of special operations component headquarters or a smaller unit that is controlled and/or supported by a main operations base. Also called FOB. See also advanced operations base; main operations base.

Humanitarian Assistance (HA). Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance.

Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET). A JCET is a unit initiated, unit funded, unit executed exchange training activity between a US SOF and a foreign counterpart SOF unit. The purpose is to improve or enhance SOF proficiency or train and qualify SOF personnel in a specific subject, e.g., scout swimmer, winter warfare, mountaineering, language. etc.

Joint Mission Essential Task List (JMETL). A list of key joint operational tasks considered essential for accomplishing operational plans predicated on the missions assigned and forces apportioned to a unit by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), US alliance or treaty, or by regional initiatives.

Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable)--A forward-deployed, embarked US Marine Corps unit with enhanced capability to conduct special operations. The Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) is oriented toward amphibious raids, at night, under limited visibility, while employing emission control procedures. The Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) is not a Secretary of Defense-designated special operations force but, when directed by the National Command Authorities and/or the theater commander, may conduct hostage recovery or other special operations under in extremis circumstances when designated special operations forces are not available. Also called MEU(SOC).

Mobile Training Team. A team consisting of one or more US military or civilian personnel sent on temporary duty, often to a foreign nation, to give instruction. The mission of the team is to train indigenous personnel to operate, maintain, and employ weapons and support systems, or to develop a self-training capability in a particular skill. The National Command Authorities may direct a team to train either military or civilian indigenous personnel, depending upon host nation requests. Also called MTT.

Naval Special Warfare. A specific term describing a designated naval warfare specialty and covering operations generally accepted as being unconventional in nature and, in many cases, covert or clandestine in character. These operations include using specially trained forces assigned to conduct unconventional warfare, psychological operations, beach and coastal reconnaissance, operational deception operations, counterinsurgency operations, coastal and river interdiction, and certain special tactical intelligence collection operations that are in addition to those intelligence functions normally required for planning and conducting special operations in a hostile environment. Also called NSW.

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Naval Special Warfare Group. The Navy organizations to which most naval special warfare forces are assigned for some operational and all administrative purposes. It consists of a group headquarters with command and control, communications, and support staff, sea-air-land teams, special boat squadrons and subordinate special boat units, and sea-air-land team delivery vehicle teams. The group is the source of all deployed naval special warfare forces and administratively supports the naval special warfare units assigned to the theater CINCs. The group staff provides general operational direction and coordinates the activities of its subordinate units. A naval special warfare group is capable of task-organizing to meet a wide variety of requirements. Also called NSWG.

Naval Special Warfare Special Operations Component. The Navy special operations component of a unified or subordinate unified command or joint special operations task force. Also called NAVSOC.

Out of cycle JCET event. A JCET event which is proposed and scheduled after the annual JCET planning conference. It is proposed using the same format prescribed herein for in cycle JCETs, using paragraph (m) ARemarks@ to provide justification for performing the JCET event prior to the next regular JCET cycle.

Pararescue team. Specially trained personnel qualified to penetrate to the site of an incident by land or parachute, render medical aid, accomplish survival methods, and rescue.

Personnel Recovery (PR). Some SOF have the capability to accomplish PR. However, SOF are not organized, equipped or trained to conduct search and rescue (SAR) or combat SAR (CSAR). SOF have special capabilities to recover isolated personnel whose recovery is beyond the capabilities of regular CSAR forces. SOF may provide greatest assistance to CSAR efforts through Escape and Evasion (E&E) or other UW operations.

Psychological Operations (PSYOP). Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals.

Search and Rescue. The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

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APPENDIX B (Cont) SPECIAL OPERATIONS TERMS

Special Operations (SO). Operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically

sensitive areas.

Special Forces Group (SFG). A combat arms organization capable of planning, conducting, and supporting special operations activities in all operational environments in peace, conflict, and war. It consists of a group headquarters and headquarters company, a support company, and special forces battalions. The group can operate as a single unit, but normally the battalions plan and conduct operations from widely separated locations. The group provides general operational direction and synchronizes the activities of subordinate battalions. Although principally structured for unconventional warfare, special forces group units are capable of task-organizing to meet specific requirements. Also called SFG.

Special Forces Operations Base (SFOB). A command, control, and support base established and operated by a special forces group or battalion from organic and attached resources. The base commander and his staff coordinate and synchronize the activities of subordinate and forward-deployed forces. A special forces operations base is normally established for an extended period of time to support a series of operations.

Special Operations Forces (SOF). SOF are units specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct or support SO primary and collateral missions. They possess unique capabilities designed to address those missions regardless of where they are conducted in the operational continuum.

Special Reconnaissance (SR). Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted by special operations forces to obtain or verify, by visual observation or other collection methods, information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of an actual or potential enemy or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. It includes target acquisition, area assessment, and post-strike reconnaissance.

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APPENDIX B (Cont) SPECIAL OPERATIONS TERMS

Unconventional Warfare (UW). A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held, enemy controlled or politically sensitive territory. Unconventional warfare includes, but is not limited to, the interrelated fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, subversion, sabotage, direct

action missions and other operations of a low visibility, covert or clandestine nature. These interrelated aspects of unconventional warfare may be prosecuted singly or collectively by predominantly indigenous personnel, usually supported and directed in varying degrees by (an) external source(s) during all conditions of war or peace. The NATO equivalent term is

Unconventional Military Operations (UMO).

Theater Clearance. A clearance to visit headquarters USEUCOM, the headquarters and/or subordinate units of component commands, Security Assistance Office (SAO) or US National Military Representative, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (USNMR SHAPE), on matters pertaining to the mission of the unified command. Theater clearance is requested from USCINCEUR or the appropriate component commander. (USEUCOM Directive 5-4; USAF Foreign Clearance Guide denominated theater clearance.)

US Defense Representative (USDR). The USDR is the official representative of USCINCEUR and the single US military point of contact for USCINCEUR and subordinate commands for dealings with the US diplomatic mission, other US agencies, host country agencies, and non USEUCOM US military units and agencies in a host country operating or training in a host country.

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APPENDIX C

FORMAT FOR JCET PROPOSALS

- A. (Security Classification) Country/JCET event number.
- B. (S/C) US Unit / host unit (if known)(e.g., SEAL Team Two / Royal Dutch Marines).
- C. (S/C) Number of officers/NCO= to be accommodated.

- D. (S/C) Number and type of vehicles, or aircraft to accompany US SOF
- E. 1). (S/C) Desired place of unit=s Arr./Dep.
2). (S/C) Method of travel from place of arrival to host unit.
- F. (S/C) Proposed dates of event.
- G. (S/C) Exercise Objectives. (Example - Small Unit Leadership.
- H. (S/C) Concept of Operations. (Example One SF detachment deploys to country x via military air on proposed date, 1997 to conduct small unit leadership training. SOF will conduct airborne operation into country X and be met on the drop zone by HN unit then move to training site. Training will include operations orders, small unit command and control, land navigation, fire and movement and. will culminate with an four day FTX. SF detachment will redeploy to home station via military air on redeployment date, 1997.
- I. (S/C) Assistance required from host nation (example - administrative, technical, training areas, instructors, opposition forces, Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)s, landing zone (LZ)/drop zone (DZ) support, communications.)
- J. (S/C) Site survey/planning conference requirements.
- K. (S/C) Ammunition/demolition/pyrotechnics by type and quantity which will accompany US SOF unit.
- L. (S/C) Assistance required from other Service components.- (Example - SIXTH Fleet, fire support or in theater tactical air lift, JA/ATT air).
- M. (S/C) Remarks.

APPENDIX D
REGIONAL AND COUNTRY CODES

1. Western Europe / NATO Countries.

01- Belgium (BEL)	08- Netherlands (NET)
02- Denmark (DEN)	09- Norway (NOR)
03- France (FRA)	10- Portugal (POR)
04- Germany (GER)	11- Spain (SPA)
05- Greece (GRE)	12- Turkey (TUR)
06- Italy (ITA)	13- United Kingdom (UK)
07- Luxembourg (LUX)	14- Austria (AUS)
17- Sweden (SWE)	15- Finland (FIN)
18- Switzerland (SWI)	16- Ireland (IRE)

2. Central European / Former Soviet Union Countries.

01- Albania (ALB)	09- Bosnia-Herzegovina
02- Bulgaria (BUL)	10- Croatia (CRO)
03- Czech Rep (CZR)	11- Estonia (EST)
04- Hungary (HUN)	12- Latvia (LAT)
05- Lithuania (LIT)	13- Poland (POL)
06- Romania (ROM)	14- Serbia (SER)
07- Slovakia (SLO)	15- Slovenia (SLE)
08- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	16- Armenia (ARM)
17- Belarus (BEL)	22- Azerbaijan (AZR)
18- Kazakhstan (KAZ)	23- Georgia (GEO)
19- Moldova (MOL)	24- Kyrgystan (KYR)
20- Tajikistan (TAJ)	25- Russia (RUS)
21- Ukraine (UKR)	26- Turkmenistan (TUR)
	27- Uzbekistan (UZB)

3. North Africa./ Middle East

01- Algeria (APG)	04- Morocco (MOR)
02- Libya (lib)	05- Tunisia (TUN)
03- Mauritania (MAU)	06- Western Sahara (WES)
07- Israel (ISR)	09- Lebanon (LEB)
08- Syria (SYR)	

APPENDIX D (Cont)
REGIONAL AND COUNTRY CODES

4. Sub Saharan Africa.

01- Angola (ANG)	19- Benin (BEN)
02- Botswana (BOT)	20- Burkina Faso (BRF)
03- Burundi (BRD)	21- Cameroon (CAM)
04- Central African Republic(CAR)	22- Chad (CHD)
05- Congo (CGO)	23- Cote D'Ivoire (CDI)
06- Equatorial Guinea (EGU)	24- Gabon (GAB)
07- Ghana (GHA)	25- Guinea (GUI)
08- Guinea-Bissau (GBS)	26- Lesotho (LST)
09- Liberia (LBR)	27- Malawi (MWI)
10- Mali (MAL)	28- Mozambique(MOZ)
11- Namibia (NAM)	29- Niger (NGR)
12- Nigeria (NGA)	30- Rwanda (RWA)
13- Senegal (SEN)	31- Sierra Leone (SIL)
14- South Africa (SAF)	32- Swaziland(SAL)
15- Tanzania (TAN)	33- The Gambia(GAM)
16- Togo (TOG)	34- Uganda (UGA)
17- Zaire (ZAR)	35- Zambia (ZAM)
18- Zimbabwe (ZIM)	

Territories:

36- Tome	38- Cape Verde
37- Principe	

